1. B
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. E
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. E
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. E
20. B
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. E
26. D
27. B
28. B
29. D
30. C
31. D
32. A
33. E
34. B
35. E
36. A
37. B
38. D
39. E
40. D
41. B
42. D
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. C
47. C
48. C
49. B
50. C
51. A
52. E
53. B
54. C
55. E
56. C
57. B
58. D
59. A
60. C

Question 1:

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| --- | --- |
| Points: | Possible Answers: |
| Part A = 2 points  (1 point per correct response, maximum 2) | * Paid federal government civilian employment has remained steady for the past 50 years * The number of government workers for state and local governments have steadily increased in the past 50 years * The number of government workers for state and local governments started to decrease around 1995 |
| Part B = 4 points  (2 points per correct explanation, 2 explanations, points can range from 0-2) | Block Grants:   * Block grants are sums of money the federal government gives to a local or state government; this money does not need to be spend a specific way * This allows states to spend money to employ workers, instead of on some restricted purpose * If they have more money to spend, then they can hire more workers   Federal Mandates:   * Federal mandates are laws or acts that the federal government gives to states to comply with without funding * This may cause local and state governments to employ more people to act on this law/mandate * Mandates mean more jobs to allow them to be performed |

Question 2:

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| Points: | Possible Answers: |
| Part A = 4 points  (2 points per correct response, maximum 2)  (1 point for identification, 1 point for description/explanation) | * Justices are not elected – if they do not have to worry about appealing to the public to be elected they are insulated from following public opinion for votes * Justices serve for life – they do not have to worry about losing their jobs if they make a decision unpopular with the public * The Supreme Courts’ decisions are final – other branches of government not immune to public opinion cannot change the court’s decision |
| Part B = 4 points  (2 points per correct response, maximum 2)  (1 point for identification, 1 point for description/explanation) | * The Senate confirms justices – their approval ensures that the justices are not too extreme and will follow a general idea of what the public wants * Amicus curiae – the expression of opinion of groups or individuals in relation to a court case exposes the justices to the views of those who would be affected by their decision * Process of a case through the courts – when a court case makes its way to the Supreme Court, justices review the previous decisions of lower courts which exposes them to other views * Lawyers – the lawyers representing both sides of a case are given an opportunity to argue for their case, which gives the justices the idea of how others view the case |

Question 3:

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| --- | --- |
| Points: | Possible Answers: |
| Part A = 2 points  (1 point identification, 1 point description/explanation) | The primary constitutional conflict between the President and Congress over whether to go to war is Congress is given the power to declare war and control over funding and raising an army while the President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. This results in a power struggle between the two bodies. The President is supposed to control the armed forces, but he has to jump through Congress’s hoops to do so. On the other hand, Congress’s control helps ensure the president does not abuse his power. In emergency situations, this conflict could put the country at further risk. |
| Part B = 2 points  (1 point per answer, maximum 2) | * President must notify Congress of military action within 48 hours * Armed force use limited to 60 days (plus 30 for withdrawal) * After the time period, armed force use cannot continue without declaration of war approved by Congress |
| Part C = 4 points  (2 points per response, maximum 2 responses)  (1 point for identification, 1 point for explanation) | * Treaties – Congress ratifies treaties that end conflicts * Funding – Congress controls funding of the military which can enhance or limit its activities |

Question 4:

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| Points: | Possible Answers: |
| Part A = 2 points  (1 point per response, maximum 2 responses) | * Federal Agencies have more expertise and know what is needed or can be improved in policy in their areas * Agencies are around longer than the terms of Senators or Representatives, so they can continue work that has already been done |
| Part B = 2 points  (1 point identification, 1 point example) | EPA:   * Policy area = protection of human health and the environment * Clean Air/Water Act, Environmental Impact Statements, Solid Waste Disposal Act   FCC:   * Policy area = media and broadcasting * Telecommunications Act of 1996, Television Ratings, Broadcast Licensing   Federal Reserve Board:   * Policy area = financial system * Monetary supply, interest rates |
| Part C = 2 points  (1 point per response, maximum 2) | * Funding – Congress can give funds or take away funds which influences how agencies act (they way Congress wants) * Congressional Oversight Committees – can inspect what the agencies do |